NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year Foun cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14 THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

81 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$35 and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WESSELY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Postage five cents per copy for three months. TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will b at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in

Volume XXXI......No. 177

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nici

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SAM BHARPLET'S MINEREL AND COMBINATION TROUPE—VOL AN

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Danging, &c.—The Miagara Leap of Tive Busy Family.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREAT, PALLARS, MUSICAL GRUS. &c., Fifth Avonue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourin street.—Schermer-nom's Boy.

BRYANTS' MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway. Charley Whitz's Combination Though in a Variety of Light and Laughable Entertainments.—The Arabs. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—Thro. Thomas' Organistrational Garden Concerts, commencing at 8 o'Clock.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIS-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 845 Broadway .- "FAR-

New York, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be he in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the WEERLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE NEWS.

nows is two days later. War had not been formally declared between Austria and Frussia to the latest moment, although the Em-peror Francis Joseph assured the municipality of Vienna that he was necessitated to draw the sword. The Prus-

botor Francis Joseph asserted the membership of the Prus-tian minister had retired from Vienna, An Austrian courier en route to General Gablenz had been stopped by the Prussians in the Duchies, and his despatches taken him. In the German Diet the Prussian represen-vehemently opposed the Austrian propo-for the mobilization of the Federal declaring that the King would regard State which voted for it as his adversary. The Austrian declaration was voted, however, by nine to Venetia. Kossuth advised the Hungarians to wait and oh events. The Italian journals had been hoaxed nto the publication of a pretended letter of English

ght war might still be averted. ubject of the new budget, indicated to the Legislature

M. Jules Favre opened the debate on the subject sailed. La France, of Paris, denies that Maximilian in It was said that if Maxamilian should ain the wishes of the Mexican people

The Roumanian government protested against the hos-tile attitude of Turkey. England, it is said, will acknow ledge Prince Charles as Hospodar of Moldavia provided he llegiance to the Sultan The Russian army in Central Asia defeated the Princ

Czar's troops suffering very little.

The London jury found against the claim of Mrs.

Ryves to be acknowledged Princess of Cumberland. Consols closed in London, June 15, at 86% a 86% for money. United States five-twenties were at 64% a The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,203,000 in the week. The English funds were lower under the war news. Bank of England rate remained at ten per

The Liverpool cotton market ruled firmer during the week at an advance of from one-half to one penny on American. On the 15th of June (Friday) the market was quiet with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs were r and holders of wheat and flour demanded an advance. Provisions steady.

COMGRESS

In the Senate yesterday the bill to allow claims for stores furnished to the army by leyal citizens in the Fouth was called up and discussed, but owing to the expiration of the morning hour it went over. During the discussion Mr. Howard, in opposition, said that by solemn acts of Congress the eleven States of the South had been declared enemies of the United States. There was no paid for stores taken from an enemy. The tax bill was then taken up, some unimportant amendments made to

and it was passed. In the House the business transacted related almost entirely to claims of a private or personal nature. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were reported back from the committee. amendments not being concurred in by the Ho committee of conference was asked for and the House

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a report from the joint special committee appointed to make ar-rangements for a proper celebration of the coming anniversary of our national independence, the document netting forth the depletion of the city treasury, and proclaiming the necessity of refraining from all further pro-ceedings in the matter. The Board adjourned to Monday oon next.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen vesterlay were important. Mayor Hoffman sent in two vetoes one against the proposed contract for lighting the streets and avenues of the city with gas for a period of twenty years, and another disapproving of a resolution granting permission to the Harlem Railroad Company to construct a branch of their road through 125th and Manhattan

No fresh cases of cholers were reported to the Board of Health in this city yesterday. During the past week four hundred and thirty-four deaths occurred in this city, of which one hundred and twenty were from zymo dis ases, including four cases of cholera. Among the complaints received was one against the Third Avenue Railroad Company of the condition in which their cars and the horse shed, opposite the depot in Sixty-fifth

The last reports from the cholera ships in the harbor show a very favorable state of affairs on board of them. Yesterday the Irish and English passengers of the steamion were brought up to the city and forwarded their prising dantinations. The prain building at

Seguine's Point is now ready for the reception of any persons the Board of Health may see fit to s ad ther The Anti-Quarantine Committee mot yesterday at Stapi ton, and adjourned without transacting any business ton, and adjourned without transacting any busine It is their intention to hold a mass meeting of the

It is their intention to hold a mass meeting of the in
habitants there at an early date.

In the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, before
Judge Barnard, the case of H. H. Seguine and others
against the Metropolitan Board of Health and others, to
restrain the latter from using Seguine's Point, Staten
lained, as a quarantine station, was brought up for adjudication. Numerous affidayits were read, and the
Judge took the papers and will shortly render his decision.

A meeting was held at No. 600 Broadway last evening by the supporters of the new Excise law. Speeches were delivered by Messre. Davie, Baker and Rev. Dr. Dowling and a series of resolutions to support the Excise

tement in consequence of Central Organizor James shens' speech at Jones' Wood on sunday last. His sech was discussed in all circles of Irishmen, and all at last spoken out clearly and decisively. Colonel W at last spoors out creatly and desired.

R Roberts was in attendance at his headquarters during the greater part of yesterday. The Colonel has received assurances that if the invasion of Canada is speedily renewed it will be vigorously supported. A large mas meeting was held at Union square last night, at which Colonel Roberts and Colonel Steiger, of Philadelphia addressed the crowd. Fenianism and auti-neutrality were warmly endorsed.

eavy robbery of Treasury notes and jewelry and other valuables was perpetrated on Saturday morning at the residence of Mr. Adolph Bach, 115 East Forty-eighth street. The sum stolen amounted to one thousand three hundred dollars. Two men were subsequently arrested, two hundred and eighty dollars of the stolen money

being found in their possession.

A fire occurred at the tailoring store No. 154 Canal street on Monday morning. Several of the occupants of the house were compelled to save their lives by escap-ing over the roof. No lives were lost. The damage

The stock market was quiet but firm yesterday. Gold

and selling down to 152. Governments were dull. status yesterday, the comparative steadiness of gold continued more or less nominal, however, though marked by few noteworthy fluctuations. On 'Change preadstuffs were duli and heavy, though prime flour was firmly held at Saturday's prices. For wheat there was no demand. Corn was 1c, a 2c, lower. Oats 1c, lower. Pork irregular at a decided decline. Beef steady. Lard heavy. Whiskey steady, with a moderate demand. Peroleum hardly so firm. In cotton there was no movement Groceries were steady but quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A call has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, of Washington, for a National Union Convention of all the States and Territories, to take place in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next legates are to be chosen by the electors of the several states who sustain the administration in main.

Advices from Brownsville via New Orleans state the in the late battle near Matamoros two imperial regiments turned to the liberal side. The value of the train cap tured was a million and a half of dollars. Bagdad ha

been evacuated by the imperial troops.

It is stated by prominent Senators in Washington that
Mr. Seward has concluded a secret treaty with Napoleon by which the United States is debarred from interferi with the movement of the foreign troops now supporting Maxamilian. After the withdrawal of the French, Max for the Presidency of the Mexican republic. Having se for the Presidency of the measurement of any small cured that position, he is to take advantage of any small revolution, of which Mexico affords so many, and declare self Emperor, thereby flanking the Monroe doctri and having a firmer imperial throne than at present. Is probable the Senate will solicit information from Mi

Seward concerning this little game.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida; and also the bill appropriating \$368,500 to reimburse the State of West Virginia for ex

penses in suppressing the rebellion. Sir Frederick Bruce has officially announced that th possession of a license issued by Canada to fish, shall satisfie the holder, during the scason of 1868, to fish in the waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as wel

In the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, the jury awarded three thousand dollars damages to Mr. McGhaw against Mr. Clephane for an namages to Mr. McGhaw against Mr. Clephane for an alleged heellous publication charging Mr. McGhaw with being disloyal and sympathizing with secession. Mc-Ghaw was dismissed from employment in the War Office by Mr. Dana on account of the publication of Mr. Cle-

The legislative act appointing new Police Comr the Supreme Court, yesterday, and a mandamus was and chief of the old police to hand over the records the force to them.

The report of an investigation of the Memphis rio made by Colonel Johnson, Inspector General of the De-partment of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Major Gil-breth, Aid to General Howard and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been made public They say that the remote cause of the riots was the ill-feeling existing between the low whites and blacks, both of whom are about equal in intelligence, being as de-graded as human beings can be, and each advancing graded as human beings can be, and each advancing rival claims to superiority over the other. The direct cause was a collision between the police and the dis-charged colored soldiers. The civil authorities took no official action in the matter whatever. The City Reorder made a speech to the mob, urging them to kill the entire nigger race and burn up the eradic. The quar-ters of General Runkie were also threatened with destruction. Three negro churches, eight schoolhou es, five of which belonged to the United States, and about fifty private dwellings, occupied exclusively by negroes, were burned. The loss to the government and to the negroes will foot up \$98,300, and probably much higher.

serious disadvantages this year. Heavy rains, inundations, tornadoes, insects, rotten seed, lack of imple ments and insufficiency of labor have made them hope less of an average crop. The most despondent among them estimate that the coming crop will not exceed nine hundred thousand bales, while others, more hopeful,

estimate it at a million and a half.

The steamer William P. Kennedy took thirty colored men and women from Fortress Monroe to Boston on Saturday. The same number was taken on a previous trip, homes for them being procured in that city. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are engaged in the enterprise, as it will relieve them of the support of a large number of destitutes who have been subst

some time on government rations.
Our correspondent from "Along the Hudson" says that
Commodore Vanderbilt having, it is alleged, induced the
directors of the New York Central Railroad to arrange heir time table so that the Hudson river day boats co not connect with any express trains from Albany, the owners of the Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard have

reduced the fare on their boats.

The practice fleet for the use of the naval graduates at Annapolis during their summer cruise are rendezvousing at Rampton Roads.

The canal break in the Eric canal, west of Schenec-

tady, has been repaired so that boats were expected to be able to pass it last night.

A flerce tornado passed over Buffalo yesterday after-noon, unroofing houses and blowing down trees. Several persons were injured and two are reported killed.

A disturbance between the whites and blacks occurr

t Charleston on Saturday, which ended in the arrest of some of the negroes and the suppression of the riot.

The Conference of Western Unitarian churches closs their session in Buffalo on Saturday evening. The next

THE ITALIAN OPERA AMONG THE QUARTERLY REVIEWERS.—The June number of the National Quarterly Review, published in this city, has an interesting article on the Italian Opera as conducted in this city. It criticises Max Maretzek with considerable severity and exposes the tricks of the managers, showing plainly that none of them are capable of managing a first class Italian Opera

The European Entanglement-Russia In the letter of Napoleon on the critical Corps Législatif, the other day, he says, referring to his efforts in this direction, that, "had the conference assembled, my government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great Power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances the French government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. We should have desired for the Germani-Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial

This is a frank statement of the "great expectations" of Napoleon from the proposed conference, wisely rejected by Austria. He expected the left bank of the Rhine, and something more, perhaps, for France; the Danish Duchies for Prussia; Venetia as a peace offering to Italy, and, lastly, some territorial compensation to Austria. But as the conference has failed, says Napoleon, "France will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her rights and calm in her strength." In other words, Napoleon will now watch his opportunity for throwing his sword into the scale of the war in order to turn it in his own favor and to carry out his schemes. It is evident, too, that in a war between Austria on the one side and Prussia and Italy on the other, the contending Powers would be so equally matched that the intervention of France would speedily bring affairs to a settlement as France might be pleased to dictate. Thus far, then, Bismark has served the purposes of Napoleon admirably, for he has apparently turned over the game into the Emperor's hands.

But it seems that he has been ignoring Russia all this time, and that, just as everything appears to be in the best possible train for a grand dash by France, Russia, the giant of the North, stalks in upon the stage, and like the backwoodsman at the Kentucky barbecue, while stripping for action, asks if this is a free fight? Our Vienna correspondent, in his letter of the 7th instant, thus defines the attitude of Russia. He says that she has "already a hundred thousand troops on the Austrian fron tier." ready to assist Austria if wanted : that it is understood in Vienna that a secret treaty exists between the two Powers, and that, there fore, "the map of Europe may yet be changed, not as Napoleon and Bismark and La Marmora would have it, but under the pencils of Gortschakoff and Mensdorf :" and that such an alliance may be looked for in the war, because "It would secure the Danubian Principalities to Russia and prepare the way for her march to the Bosphorus." In the game of Napoleon these Danubian Principalities are to be the equivalent to Austria for the surrender of Venetia; but Austria is more powerfully drawn o an alliance with her next door neighbor and old friend, Russia, and will prefer, we guess, Venetia, the good fat bird in the hand, to th two doubtful ducks in the bush-those Dan-

ubian Principalities.

Thus the splendid continental game of Napoleon, as it appears, is blocked at the outset. he will only remain neutral, Russia may perhaps, resting upon her arms, be content to look on. But then the conflict of Lady and Prussia against Austria may result in nothing but the exhaustion and bankruptcy of all con cerned. And then, from the pressure of poverty and increased taxation, the people, from the Rhine to the Danube, may spoil the calculations of kings and kaisers in a sweeping revolution. On the other hand, should Napaleon vield to the temptation to advance to th relief of Italy, Russia may come down from the opposite side with a swarm of Cossacks us destructive to the peninsula as a cloud of locusts and as ruinous to Victor Emanuel and Napoleon. We say ruinous, because with Russia in the coalition against France, England will step in to repeat against the nephew the war of the Holy Alliance against the uncle, and for the same reasons-that these Bonapartes are interlopers and disturbers of the peace of Europe, and must be put down. Russia, England, Austria and Prussia were the parties that enforced upon France those treaties of 1815, so detested by Napoleon. But we apprehend that in detaching Prussia from this Holy Alliance he has not done enough to desiroy it, nor enough to secure himself against the fate of Napoleon the First in attempting the same game of reconstructing and parcelling out the boundaries and territories of his neighbors. In fact, the gathering of the armies of Russia on the Austrian frontier is a movement which is full of warnings and dangers to France under Napoleon the Third.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.-We perceive that the Governor of Ohio has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State for the purpose of taking action or the constitutional amendment recently proposed by Congress by concurrent action, with out asking Executive sanction. In this the Governor of Ohio has acted very wisely. His example will no doubt be followed by the Governors of other States who do not wish to precipitate upon the country the confusion and danger involved in such an important change in our fundamental principles of governmen as that embraced in the proposed amendment Governor Fenton, with the unfortunate lights of other extra sessions before him, will not think for a moment of calling the Legislature of this State together for the sole object of de liberating upon or adopting this amendment, which seems to have been hurried through Congress and sent before the Governors of the different States with a degree of haste insulting to the Executive. The President has had no way of reaching the subject or presenting his views to Congress upon it except through the medium of a special message of protest, and it would have been highly desirable had he done so at length in this brief but pointed document. In this he takes occasion to disclaim any official author ization of the action of the Secreta of State in laying the proposed amendment be fore the several State Governors. On the con-

trary, he says :- "A proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, as well as of the interest of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the constitu-tion ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admis-sion of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as havebeen or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States." Here is the hitch between the President and Congress; and now the latter have called upon the Governors of the various States to endorse their hasty and inconsiderate legislation. If Congress believed its course correct and popular, why did it skulk under the mantle of a concurrent resolution to avoid the action of the Executive in so vital a matter as a constitutional amendment? It remains to be seen how far the Governors of the loyal States will go in sustaining Congress in its efforts to usurp all the functions of government, the executive and administrative as well as the legislative. The melancholy experience of former years in calling extra sessions, we repeat, must prevent Governor Fenton from calling our Legislature together, unless he is prepared to meet and

abide the fate of his imprudent predecessors. The Three Factions in Congress-Par-

At the opening of the present session there were there factions in Congress, viz: the radical conservative republican and As we have previously conservative republican and democratic factions combined had a clear majority over the radicals, and could have checked all ultra legislation. The reason why they did not unite their forces at the commencement of the session we find in the obvious incompetency and narrow partisan views of Messrs. Raymond and Brooks, of this city, the leaders of their cliques in the House. We have shown by facts and figures, which can neither be disproved nor explained away, that instead of effecting such a union for the good of the country these two gentlemen played into the hands of Mr. Thad Stevens, the leader of the radicals, and allowed themselves and their followers to be used as his tools whenever he required their assistance.

Understanding that Masses, Raymond and Brooks are in the field as candidates for the next Congress, and appreciating the importance of sending only our best, wisest and strongest men to Washington at this crisis as the representatives of the people, we have opposed and shall continue to oppose the renomination and re-election of these two leaders and of all who have adopted their unpatriotic policy. To our former remarks upon this subject Mr. Raymond replies indirectly by abusing the democrats for assisting the radicals; but, if the democrate have been guilty of this folly, how does Mr. Raymond stand? has committed the same fault. More uncophis-ticated than any of the democrats, he has put himself upon the record as having made a strong speech against a radical measure and then voted for the very thing he had denounced. Does Mr. Raymond suppose that the people either forget or forgive such inconsistency as this? He is one of those who know the right and still the wrong pursue. His whole course in Congress has been a series of self-contradic tions. Whenever an opportunity occurred to defeat a radical bill by voting with the demo crats-except upon a single occasion when he could carry nobody with him-he has shirked his duty and voted with Mr. Thad Stevens. For him to rebuke the democrats reminds us of the old simile of the pot calling the kettle black. With all their pretence of supporting the President, Messrs, Raymond, Weed and Seward have been the most faithful and useful allies of Messrs, Stevens, Greeley and Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Brooks has replied to our charges more directly, but with no better success. He denies that he is intriguing for a renomination; happy to accept of any nomination that will give him a chance to contest the next Congreasional election in his district and reoccupy the seat from which he was ousted by Mr Dodge. We shall not dispute about the word "intriguing," which seems to be the only point of difference between us in regard to this mat ter of renomination. We are very willing, also, to give Mr. Brooks all the advantage of any sympathy he can excite among the people by his expulsion from a seat to which it was legally decided that he was not justly entitled. On the strength of this sympathy the Manhattan Club has already furnished him with a good dinner, and we think he ought to be content with that; but if he supposes that he can make any political capital by loudly complaining of his wrongs, as a person expelled from a barroom raises the sympathy of the crowd by showing them the place where he was kicked, we certainly have no objections. In our opinion, however, the public are rather glad that Mr. Brooks was turned out of Congress before he had the opportunity to do any further mischief. He does not and cannot deny that he voted against the President and with Mr. Thad Stevens on Mr. Hale's motion to recommit the Negro Suffrage bill ; but he endeavors to defend himself by stating that he was not bound to stand by the President, and that his vote was "one of the best and boldest coups d'état ever attempted in Congress." If Mr. Brooks was not bound to support the President, what has become of all his professions of adherence and those of his party? Was he elected to support the radicals? And if going over to the enemy is "one of the best and boldest coups d'état," why are such penalties attached to military and political desertions? The defence of Mr. Brooks only makes his case worse. It shows that he does not even know that he has done wrong in giving aid, comfort and votes to the revolutionary radicals. No democrat who deserts his post and joins the enemy under the impression that this is good parliamentary tactics is fit to go back to Congress as one of the representatives of

this city. Personally we have no animosity towards either Mr. Raymond or Mr. Brooks. They are very clever people, very good speakers, and would be better editors if they attended more closely to the business and let politics alone. But they are not the sort of men required in Congress during this crisis, and we shall be very sorry to see this great metropolis misrepresented by them again. They have done incalculable damage to the Union cause by their errors, and compared with the fanatical

firmness, satanic consistency and radical resolon of Mr. Thad Stevens, their conservatism seems a mean when we hope that timid, was like Messrs. Brooks and Ray wond will be marked and defeated in every district throughout the the next Congress, which is to decide the fate of the republic and either precipitate us into or save us from another civil war and a military despotism, will be composed of the most able statesmen in the land, irrespective of past political affinities. With such a Congress the Union will be restored and the country saved. But if such politicians as Messrs. Raymond and Brooks are to be re-elected the radicals will have an easy victory, and we shall progress still more rapidly upon the road to ruin.

Napoleon and His Mexican Scheme Developments. It is very evident that Maximilian cannot rely

upon any further assistance from Napoleon in support of his empire in Mexico. The Emperor of the French, finding that the complications are thickening around him in Europe, is anxious to strengthen himself as much as possible, and has sent an autograph letter to Maximilian demanding that the custom houses of Mexico shall be placed under French administration as a guarantee for the loan to the Mexican empire converted into three per cents. This demand is accompanied by a threat that in default of its acceptance the French troops will be immediately recalled. This certainly places Maximilian in a tight place. To accede to the demand would be to deprive Maximilian of a great portion of the revenue necessary to meet his daily expenses. If he rejects it he will be left without sufficient force to protect his crown for forty-eight hours. Either horn of the dilemma is ruin to the Mexican empire scheme, and the only safety for Maximilian is to beat a hasty retreat from the Montezumas. But while Napoleon's object in this move apparently is to secure additional security for funds advanced to assist this Mexican project, with the view of an early reimbursement, vet t is not certain but that the reasons assigned for demanding the management of the custom ouses is only a subterfuge. It is not improba ble that he has made the demand knowing that Maximilian will refuse it and thus afford im a pretext to withdraw all his troops from Mexico at once, and not wait for the delay speciand in the former stipulations.

It would certainly be ruinous to Maximilian o accode to that demand. He finds it next to espossible to obtain sufficient funds to keep the machinery of his empire going now, and he turns over the custom duties to the French his financial difficulties will be increased a thousand fold. His stay in Mexico under such circumstances will be anything but pleasant. Between that alternative and the loss of the French troops he had better accept the latter; for in acceding to the demand of Napoleon he will be simply acknowledging to the world that he has no hold upon the people of Mexico, that he is a usurper to the fullest interpretation of that word, and only retains a fo there by virtue of French bayonets. A more humiliating admission cannot be imagined Thus it is that the European scheme to establish an empire on our border is fast coming to grief, with very strong symptoms that Napoleon ntends to leave Maximilian in the lurch.

In the meantime General Banks' committee

has several propositions before it looking toward important assistance on the part of our government to the republic of Mexico. The present would seem to be the opportune moment for the United States to use its influence in that direction, and we have no doubt that a plan is now being matured to render this assistance upon the basis of General Ortega's proposition. In entering into a treaty of this kind our government would be recognizing the only legal and constitutional authority in that country, would rebuke the factions which are trying to keep Mexico in a constant turmoil. materially benefit our commerce and secure the triumph of the Mexican republic without arous ing the opposition of any of the European Powers mixed up with the interests of the empire Now that a favorable opportunity is offered we anticipate an elaborate report upon Mexican affairs from General Banks within a very short period. The attention which his committee is giving this subject, and the facts that must have been gathered, ought to enable the committee to present a plan that will meet with universal approval and secure the early over throw of the empire and the triumph of the cause of the republic, regardless of what the answer of Maximilian may be to the recent de-

mand of Napoleon. HEAVY DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE first instalment of Mr. Seward's official diplo matic correspondence for twelve months prior to November, 1865, has just been published. It is a volume comprising six hundred pages and is exclusively confined to our relations with Great Britain, including correspondence with the American Minister in London, accounts of interviews with the British Ministry, matters relating to neutrality, Anglo-rebel pirate ships and kindred topics. Mr. Seward possesses the faculty of spreading an idea over an illimitable amount of letter-press. Sometimes he obscures a good thought, if he does not entirely obliterate it, in a wilderness of words. He would make a thorough magazine writer; one who receives pay more according to the number of pages he writes than the number of ideas he presents. He would be more erudite were he more concise, and more states manlike and diplomatic were he more disposed to furnish substance and facts rather than glitter and generalities. He would thus avoid those vague, indefinite conclusions at which he so frequently arrives. In this pioneer volume of his diplomatic correspondence for a single year our readers may form some conception of the ponderous character of Mr. Seward's official labors when his eight years of service as Secretary of State shall have expired.

News from Nachville.

Namvilla, June 25, 1808.

A party of armed men, pretending to be searching for stolen property, visited eight or ten negro families in Goodlettsville and subjected them to numerous indignities. Complaint was made to General Fisk, who referred the matter to the civil authorities, who sent two men to arreat and bring the offenders here.

The mercury to-day stood 100 degrees in the shade.

News from New Orleans. Paul Prota, the largest cigar dealer in the city, committed suicide this morning. Two other suicides have been committed.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is nearly completed to farshall, Texas.

The Most

Marshall, Texas.

The Masssippi cotton crop is estimated at one qui of a crop. The cotton is blooming and healthy.

Cotton steadier; sales 1,000 bales; middling, 35c.; receipta, 805 bales. Bank sterling, 63. New 1 exchange, & discount. Freights on cotton:—To I York. &c.; to Liverbool, &d.; to Havre 1c.

ALONG THE HUDSON. Opposition Between the Steamboate and Rathroads-Cheap Fare-Health of the River Towns, &c. OUR POUGHERETSIN CORRESPONDENCE.

POTOSTREEF ON THE CONTRET OF THE CON their time table as to prevent the day boats from necting with any of the through express trains on road." As a consequence the owners of the Daniel and Chauncey Vibbard have materially reduced the on those boats. They have also placed the steamer and chauncey riobard have materially reduced the fare on those boats. They have also placed the steamer Armenia on the route between New York and Poughkeepsie, putting the fare at fifty cents. The Hudson River Railroad Company have put on a Sunday train to Poughkeepsie, putting the fare at fifty cents. The Hudson River railroad, the opposition was between the boats. In former days, previous to the construction of the Hudson River railroad, the opposition was between the boats. Then the Empire, Alida, Troy, Niagara, Rogse Williams, Rip Van Winkle and many others could be disinguished afar off by the black smoke from "Sooteh kindlings" issuing from their smoke stacks as they ram side by side, each striving to gain the landing first. Now the competition is between the cars and bosts, not, however, in speed, but in the matter of low fare, convenience and comfort. The season will certainly be a very lively one. The Hudson river boats have always beam more or less detained, and their passengers inconvenience and to be an expected by low water near New Baltimore, a point just south of Albany. A dyke is now being erected there fifteen feet wide and five thousand feet long, the largest in the State. There will be fourteen feet of water as that point when the dyke is finished.

Last year boats and barges of every description lay aground on Cuyler's bar, a nuisance which had existed for many years. A dyke built there has overcome the difficulty, and Cuyler's bar is no more, leaving nine feet of water at that point at low tide. Another dyke will be

damage which has heretofore accrued to commerce we avoided.

The subject of a "Hudson River Asylum for the sane," provided for by the last session of the Legislatis being considerably actiated by prominent residents the various cities and towns along the Hudson. If Governor has appointed the following named gentlem as commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suita site for the crection of the edifice, which is cost half a million of dollars.—A. W. Palm Amenia, N. Y.; Wm. S. Keynton, Kingston, N. John Falconer, New York city; Dr. J. Clavland, Utica, N. Y., and Joseph B. Taylo New York city, It is barely probable that the build will be erected on grounds situated a short distance from the city, although Hudson, forty miles north, is a looked upon with favor by the commissioners. Tehairman of the commissioners being the originator the bill, and he being a resident of the county of Dutees, are facts that will have their influence towards a selection of grounds near this city.

ass, are facts that will have their influence towards the selection of grounds near this city.

I hear of no cases of cholera along the banks of the river, north or south, but on the contrary the health of the river towns is unusually good.

The "white elephant" yclept the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, is now in operation, freight trains being run over it daily. While no regular passenger trains are being run, yet, upon application of the residents along the route, the directors have attached passenger cars to the freight trains. A telegraph line is already in process of construction from the southern to the northern terminus of the road, and rumor has it that regular passenger trains will be put on this week, although no connection is made with New York as yet by boats.

The steamboat George Washington arrived here yester-

ringing of her bell, and an occasional salute fro pounder, somewhat disturbed the peaceful qui this highly moral locality. To-day an immena-ing of Germans from all parts of the State will at the above grove for a mutual interchange of feeling and an enormous consumption of lager.

REFORTED DUM.—It was reported yesterday that two rominent members of the Union Club of this city, had prominent members of the Union Club of this city, inleft town for the purpose of engaging in a deadly combat according to the thirty-nine articles of the Southern
code of honor. The affair has been kept a profound
secret, and no more is known than that the two reported
principals are absent from their places of business and
homes.

months in the employ of a restaurant keeper, 23 Annatree, was suddenly seized with cramps, from the effects of excessive heat, as it was supposed. That his cese was a very serious one will be seen from the fact that sixteen glasses of brandy were given him in the course of an hour without effecting his head in the least. He was

of June, 1865, were the 26th and the 30th, when the thermometer stood at 91 at three P. M. On the lat it stood at 89; on the 4th at 87; on the 11th at 87; on the 17th at 84; on the 4th at 84; on the 11th at 87; on the 12th at 85; on the 22d at 85; and on the 15th it was only 71. In the present month, June, 1868, yesterday, 25th last, the thermometer, at three P. M., marked 91—the very point it reached that day twelve months, at the same hour. On the 22d, 55; 24th, 85; on the 3d it was only 67—the lowest it has been any day of this month at three P. M.

The Executive Committee of the Union War Pris
Association met last evening at the Metropolita
tel, for the purpose of presenting to the
Rev. Dr. Lynch, Catholic Bishop of Char the proceeds of the locture delivered at the Coope Institute on the 27th of May last by James T. Brady. The money is to be devoted to the rebuilding of the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Charleston, B. C. The sua researched to the Bishon amounts to \$1.25M achiests presented to the Bishop amounted to \$1,235, exclusive of the following donations from the gentlemen named:—Edmond Connoily, \$100: E. D. Bassford, \$100; James Olweit, \$100; John W. Dempsey \$50; James B. Eirker, \$100; James A. Farrish, \$50; W. A. Connoily, \$50; R. M. Daly, \$85; Charles M. Connoily, \$28; General Sprague, \$10; Mr. Parker, \$10. The presentation was made by General McIver, who referred to the many kindnesses the Union war prisoners received from the Bishop during their impresonment in the South. The Bishop responded in a brief and very appropriate maner, thanking the committee and referring to the disinterested philanthrophy of many of the Southern people in their sympathy for federal prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE TRESSIS.—The French ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE THEMES.—The Fre

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCH PRINCHT THEMS.—The Present steam screw frigate Thems, Captain Bibourt, from Martinique, arrived off New York yesterday afternoon. On passing Governor's Island she sainted the fort, and the sainte was responded to by the American authorities. The Themis mounts thirty-two guns and has a crew of four hundred and seventy-three men. She made the passage from Martinique in thirteen days.

Shot my an Officer.—Officer Maveny, of the Sixth precinct, being called in to settle a dispute between Hugh Blesson and his wife, at No. 60 Melberry street, found Blesson brandishing a large club, with which he had assaulted his wife, and threatening to demolish any one and every one that would dare to interfere with him. The officer drew his revolver with the intention of frightening him, when the pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in Besson's leg. The wounded mad was taken to Believus Hospital, where the surgeon pronounced the wound not dangerous.

Pire in Canal Street.
NARROW ESCAPE OF THE TENANTS—A MAN AND
CHILD ESCAPE BY THE BOOF.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE TENANTS—A MAN AND CHILD ESCAPE BY THE BOOP.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in a tailoring store kept by Wiernes Shafeaberg at No. 156 Canal street. Alarm was immediately given by the Sixth precinct police, but before the fremen reached the house the whole of the store was in a blaze. The heat and smoke according rapidly up the stairs prevented several of the tenants from passing down, and they were compelled to escape from the rear windows of the second and third stories. Mr. Shafenberg, it seems, slept in one of the rear attic bedrooms with one of his children, a boy three years old. A young man, Frederick Low, also sight in the same room. They stated to the Fire Marshal that when awakened by the alarm the room was full of smoke. Low ran down stairs to the first floor, saw the fire was in the store, then ran back to his room, grabbed up some of his clothing, and endeavored to return down the stairs, but could only get to the second floor, and was compelled, to cave himself from suffocation, to make his escape from a second story window to a shed roof in the yard. Mr. Shafenberg was unable to come down, but remained in his room nutil aimest suffocated. Then he got out at the dormer window, placed his child first into the roof gutter, then clambered out and so along the roof to the adjoining building. Several members of Mr. Hight's family made their escape from the second story windows. The firemen managed the fire exceedingly well, and prevented it from spreading beyond the store, where it evidently originated, but how or in what manner is at present unmen managed the fire exceedingly well, and provented it from spreading beyond the store, where it evidently ori-ginated, but how or in what manner is at present un-known. The Fire Marshal has the matter under inves-tigation. Mr. Shafenberg asserts that he had a stock of over \$1,000, and is insured for that amount in the Con-tinental Insurance Company. The building is damaged about \$600; insured.

Military Affairs.

NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY SRIGADE TO PARADE
ON THE POURTH.

Brigadier General Postley has issued the following

order for the parade of the First brigade, cavalry, on the

Fourth of July:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE CAVALEY N. G. S. N. Y., I. I. D. ACCORDANCE PROCESSING TO SEE STATES BRIGADE CAVALEY N. G. S. N. Y., I. I. D. ACCORDANCE WITH DIVISION Of Gers, No. S. this brigan will parade, in full uniform, on Wednesday, the fourth da of July proteins, in commemoration of the inselicit name versury of American independence. They will assemble in Machine and the protein of the form in brigade in at seven October A. M. Hy order of the Commanding First beigade cavality N. P. S. N. Y. CHARLES WHYLEY, Aid-de-Camp.